fraudulent representations as to its curative or therapeutic effect in the treatment of various ailments and disorders, and conditions arising therefrom.

On April 7, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Harry Sansby, trading as the Sto-Li-Gal Co., St. Paul, Minn., charging shipment by said defendant on or about March 27, 1935, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Wisconsin of a quantity of Sto-Li-Gal, which was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

The product consisted of two kinds of tablets; one, white, containing chiefly sodium bicarbonate, bismuth subnitrate, calcium carbonate (calcium phosphate, magnesium oxide, and small amounts of menthol and starch; and the other, red-sugar- and lime-carbonate-coated, containing chiefly phenolphathalein, magnesium salts, and unidentified plant material.

The article, enclosed in cartons, was alleged to be misbranded in that statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, borne on the carton and contained in an accompanying pamphlet and booklet, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was effective as an immediate relief and remedy for such ailments as painful stomach, biliousness, and nausea; and effective to promote health; effective as a treatment for unhealthy conditions of the intestinal tract and the digestive system arising from overeating and improper food; effective as a treatment for innumerable diseases, prominent among which were conditions arising from the stomach, liver, and gall-bladder; effective as a relief for bad breath, acid stomach, dizziness, and stomach pains; and effective as a dependable remedy for conditions arising from derangements of the stomach, liver, and gall-bladder, such as ulcerated condition of the stomach, stomach pains before and after meals, halitosis (bad breath), gas pains, nervousness and high blood pressure; effective as a relief in conditions associated with excruciating pain and discomfort in the stomach region which occur an hour or two after eating; effective as a treatment for depression, nervousness, irritability, bad mouth odor, lack of ambition; stomach pains, gas, acid, bloated stomach, heartburn, acidosis, constipation, and bad breath; effective to go direct to the cause of the trouble, and to aid digestion, to relieve stomach pains, and to prevent food from souring; effective to restore health and happiness; effective, when used as directed, as a treatment, remedy and care for aggravated cases of stomach disorder; effective to assist in reducing high blood pressure; effective to eliminate all infection; effective for disorders of long duration; and effective as a bowel correction, to remove stomach and intestinal waste, and to regulate the bowels.

On April 8, 1936, the defendant entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of $25.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26134. Adulteration of Chaplin's Procaine Hydrochloride. U. S. v. Chaplin Biological Laboratories, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, $50. (F. & D. no. 36082. Sample nos. 21914–B, 42456–B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of Chaplin's Procaine Hydrochloride which contained procaine hydrochloride in a proportion less than that represented on the label.

On April 7, 1936, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Chaplin Biological Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., charging shipment by said corporation in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about February 9, 1935, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, of a quantity of Chaplin's Procaine Hydrochloride which was adulterated. The article, contained in boxes (each containing 12 ampoules, and each ampoule inclosed in a carton), was labeled in part: (Boxes) "One Doz. 1322 No. 104 1 cc. Size Ampules Chaplin's Procaine Hydrochloride 1 Per Cent 1/6 Grain (0.01 Gm.) in each CC. Poison! Each ampule contains a sufficient amount to permit withdrawal and administration of 1 cc Sterile Solution for Hypodermic Use. Chaplin Biological Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y."; (cartons) "1 cc Size Ampule No. 104 Procaine Hydrochloride 1% Solution Each ampule contains a sufficient amount to permit withdrawal and administration of 1 cc. Sterile Solution (For Subcutaneous or Intramuscular Use)"; (ampoules) "1 cc Size Ampule No. 104 Procaine Hydrochloride 1% (0.01 Gm.) in each cc. Poison!"

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, since 1 cubic

centimeter of the article was represented to contain 1 percent, equivalent to ⅛ grain (0.01 gram) of procaine hydrochloride; whereas in fact 1 cubic centimeter of said article contained less than ⅛ grain of procaine hydrochloride.

On April 20, 1936, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of defendant corporation, and the court imposed a fine of $50.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26135. Adulteration and misbranding of "Syrup Hypophosphites Co.", elixir of gentian and chloride of iron, and tonga and salicylates; misbranding of Elixir Pheno-Barb. U. S. v. Westfield Pharmacal Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, $70. (F. & D. no. 36092. Sample nos. 35162–B, 35164–B, 35165–B, 35166–B.

This case involved an interstate shipment of articles described, respectively, as "Syrup Hypophosphites Co.", "Elixir Gentian and Chloride of Iron", "Tonga and Salicylates", and "Elixir Pheno-Barb." The article described as "Syrup Hypophosphites Co." contained calcium hypophosphite, potassium hypophosphite, and manganese hypophosphite in quantities less than represented on the label. The elixir gentian and chloride of iron contained tincture of chloride of iron in a quantity, and contained alcohol in a proportion, less than the quantity and the proportion of said substances, respectively, represented on the label. The tonga and salicylates contained sodium salicylate in a quantity less than that represented on the label; and the article, guaranteed on the label to conform to the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, did not conform thereto. The Elixir Pheno-Barb contained alcohol in a proportion less than that represented on the label.

On February 20, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Westerfield Pharmacal Co., Inc., Dayton, Ohio, charging shipment by said corporation in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 4, 1935, from the State of Ohio into the State of Indiana, of a quantity of each of the articles labeled, respectively, "Syrup Hypophosphites Co.", "Elixir Gentian and Chloride of Iron", "Tonga and Salicylates", and "Elixir Pheno-Barb"; adulteration and misbranding of the three articles first mentioned; and misbranding of the article last mentioned.

The article labeled "Syrup Hypophosphites Co." was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it was represented on the label that each fluid dram of said article contained 2 grains of calcium hypophosphite, 1 grain of potassium hypophosphite, and ⅛ grain of manganese hypophosphite; whereas in fact each fluid dram of said article contained less than said quantities, respectively, of calcium hypophosphite, potassium hypophosphite, and manganese hypophosphite. Said article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Each fluid dram contains: Calcium Hypophosphite 2 gr. Potassium Hypophosphite 1 gr. * * * Manganese Hypophosphite ⅛ gr.", borne on the label, was false and misleading, since each fluid dram of said article contained less than 2 grains of calcium hypophosphite, less than 1 grain of potassium hypophosphite, and less than ⅛ grain of manganese hypophosphite.

The elixir gentian and chloride of iron was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it was represented on the label that each fluid dram of said article contained 4 minims of tincture of chloride of iron U. S. P., and that said article contained 15 percent of alcohol; whereas in fact each fluid dram of said article contained less than said quantity of tincture of chloride of iron, and said article contained less than said proportion of alcohol. Said article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Each fluid dram contains * * * Tr. Chloride Iron, U. S. P. 4 min." and "Alcohol 15 Per Cent", borne on the label, were false and misleading, since each fluid dram of said article contained less than 4 minims of tincture of chloride of iron U. S. P., and said article contained less than 15 percent of alcohol.

The tonga and salicylates was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it was represented on the label that each fluid dram of said article contained 5 grains of sodium salicylate; whereas in fact each fluid dram of said article contained less than said quantity of sodium salicylate. Said article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Each fluid dram represents * * * Sodium Salicylate 5 gr.", and "Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. Serial Number 10868", borne on